

RECORDS OF CHIGNECTO.

BY

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The Isthmus of Chignecto, is a country of low lands and marshes, with rivers running southerly into the Bay of Fundy and northerly into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and four upland ridges terminating abruptly at the Bay of Fundy side and running out north-easterly. The first one is the Fort Lawrence ridge, two miles from Amherst. This is the site of the former Acadian settlement of Beaubassin, next to Port Royal, probably the most ancient in Acadia. The English erected a fort there, a portion of the breastworks of which may still be seen. The I. C. R. cuts through this ridge and slices off a corner of the ramparts. A quarter of a mile further west, is the Missiquash river, at present the boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Treaty of Utrecht not having assigned any boundary between English and French territories, the French adopted this river as the boundary between the two powers. The rival garrisons at Fort Lawrence and Fort Beausejour, separated by a river and a mile of marshes—exchanged sometimes civilities and sometimes pot shots across this river. On the western side of the river is an island in the marshes now known as Tonge's Island. In the old French days it was known as Isle LaValliere. The manor house of the seigneur de La Valliere occupied this ground in 1677. It was from this place that he administered the government of Acadia when appointed governor by Frontenac in 1686.

A mile further west the I. C. R. circles around the promontory of Fort Cumberland, the old Beausejour of the French. The embankments and entrenchments are still to be seen from